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siderable portion of his time to independent production for the market. It seems highly probable that investigators have made their categories too narrow and artificial, and that later studies will show the guilds to have originated neither in freedom nor in unfreedom, pure and simple, but in a somewhat complicated mixture of the two. The past has proved, more than once, that a primitive organization has appeared to us simple because we have known so little about it.

CLIVE DAY.

Yale University.

Randbemerkungen zu Werner Sombart's "Die Juden und das Wirtschaftsleben." By M. STECKELMACHER. (Berlin: Verlag von Leonhard Simion Nf. 1912. Pp. 63. 1.20 m.)

This is one of the large number of reviews of Sombart's work, which was itself noticed in the March, 1912, issue of this REVIEW (pp. 81-84). It seems, with one exception, noted below, to be the only review which has appeared in separate book or pamphlet form, though at least one has assumed even larger dimensions. Dr. Steckelmacher addresses himself chiefly to refuting Sombart's onslaught on the Jewish race and religion, contained in parts II and III of his work, entitled "Qualifications of the Jews for Capitalism" and "Significance of the Jewish Religion for Economics," though he also assails as exaggerated or inaccurate some statements in the earlier section, "Part of the Jews in the Development of Economic Society."

Among the other eminent scholars who have discussed the Sombart volume are Moses Hoffmann in his *Judentum und Kapitalismus* (Berlin, 1912), reprinted from *Jüdische Presse*, May 18, 1911 *et seq.*; Bondi, in *Jahrbuch der Jüdischen Literatur Gesellschaft*, vol. VIII, p. 1910, *Die wirtschaftliche Tüchtigkeit der Juden*, pp. 378-431; Georg Caro, in *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums*, volume for 1911, pp. 244-246 (May 26, 1911); Güdemann, in *Monatschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums*, May-June, 1911 issue; Emil G. Hirsch, in *Reform Advocate*, vol. XLII, pp. 445-447 (issue of Nov. 11, 1911); Joseph Jacobs, in *American Hebrew*, vol. LXXXVIII, pp. 767-768 (April 28, 1911); J. H. Levy, in *Jewish Chronicle* of London, June 23, 1911, issue, p. 19; Franz Oppenheimer, in *Die Neue Rundschau*, 1911, p. 889 and in *Die Welt*, vol. XV (1911), p. 535; Rachfahl, "Das Judentum und die Genesis des modernen

Kapitalismus" in *Preussische Jahrbücher*, 1912, vol. CXLVII, pp. 17-86; S. Schechter in the *New York Times*, Sunday, March 3, 1912, Magazine Section, part V, p. 10; Samuel Schulman in the *American Hebrew*, vol. XC, pp. 695-697, 713 (April 5, 1912), address delivered before the "Judaean," New York; and E. R. A. Seligman in the *American Hebrew*, vol. XC, p. 523, March 1, 1912, *New York Tribune*, Feb. 26, 1912, and *New York Times*, Feb. 26, 1912, reports of discussion before the "Judaean," New York, Feb. 25, 1912. A collection of these printed reviews would be valuable in supplementing and correcting Sombart's work in a comparatively new field of inquiry.

MAX J. KOHLER.

Géographie Economique. L'Exploitation Rationnelle du Globe.

By PIERRE CLERGET. (Paris: Octave Doin et Fils, Editeurs. 1912. Pp. 473. 5 fr.)

The book by Pierre Clerget treats economic geography as a study of "the exploitation of the earth," while social or political geography examines the relation of the state to the land: the two parallel sciences together constituting human or anthropo-geography. In accordance with this definition, the emphasis is on man rather than nature, that is, on human activities as conditioned by nature, rather than on nature in relation to man. For this reason, the classification of the work, in the series of which it forms a part, as "applied sociology," seems not altogether amiss.

Part I is devoted to the environment. Characteristically, there is only one chapter on the physical environment, while there are three on the human environment, including population, cities, and labor conditions. Part II has to do with the development and forms of extractive industries, other than mining; and part III, with mining, manufactures, and transportation. The arrangement is thus topical rather than regional, and the method of treatment is discursive rather than didactic, the purpose being to explain not so much what is as how it came to be. As a result, there is a notable moderation in the use of descriptive matter and statistics.

The work contains little that is new and it is open to criticism in places, particularly in the chapter on physical environment. On the whole, however, it is a convenient digest of the extensive French literature on the subject; and it may be especially commended to such as still adhere to the old view of economic geography as merely a study of natural controls of industry.